

House of Representatives

General Assembly

File No. 338

January Session, 2007

Substitute House Bill No. 7208

House of Representatives, April 4, 2007

The Committee on General Law reported through REP. STONE of the 9th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the House, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

AN ACT CONCERNING PAWNBROKERS AND COMPUTERIZED RECORD-KEEPING SYSTEMS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

- Section 1. Section 21-41 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):
- 3 (a) No pawnbroker or person who loans money on the deposit or 4 pledge of wearing apparel, jewelry, ornaments, household goods or 5 other personal property or purchases such property on condition of 6 selling the same back again at a stipulated price or purchases such 7 property from a person who is not a wholesaler shall take, receive or 8 purchase such property without receiving proof of the identity of the 9 person depositing, pledging or selling the property. Such identification 10 shall include a photograph, an address, if available on the 11 identification, and an identifying number, including, but not limited 12 to, a date of birth. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of 13 this subsection shall, for a first violation, have committed an infraction and, for a second or subsequent violation committed within two years 14

of a prior violation, be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

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(b) Each such pawnbroker or person carrying on such business of loaning money on the deposit or pledge of personal property or of purchasing such property on condition of selling the same back again at a stipulated price or of purchasing such property from a person who is not a wholesaler shall maintain a computerized record-keeping system deemed appropriate by the chief of police in cities and by the selectmen in towns, in which shall be entered in English, at the time he receives any article of personal property by way of pledge, pawn or purchase, a description of such article, the name, residence, proof of identity as required in subsection (a) of this section and a general description of the person from whom, and the day and hour when, such property was received. [Such] Access to such computerized record-keeping system and the place where such business is carried on and all articles of property therein shall be provided to and may be examined at all times by any state police officer, by any municipal police officer, by the selectmen of the town or any person by them designated or, if such business is carried on in a city, by the chief of police of such city or any person by him designated. Any state police officer or municipal police officer of the town or city where the business is carried on who performs such an examination may require any employee on the premises to provide proof of his identity.

This act sha sections:	all take effect as follows	and shall amend the following
Section 1	October 1, 2007	21-41

GL Joint Favorable Subst.

The following fiscal impact statement and bill analysis are prepared for the benefit of members of the General Assembly, solely for the purpose of information, summarization, and explanation, and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose:

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact: None

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation

This bill requires that pawnbrokers maintain electronic record-keeping systems for their articles of property and customers, and requires them to obtain proof of identity when lending money. There is no fiscal impact.

The Out Years

State Impact: None

Municipal Impact: None

OLR Bill Analysis sHB 7208

AN ACT CONCERNING PAWNBROKERS AND COMPUTERIZED RECORD-KEEPING SYSTEMS.

SUMMARY:

The law requires pawnbrokers to keep records of their articles of property and customers in a way that is deemed appropriate by the chief of police in cities and by the selectmen in towns. This bill requires that the record-keeping system be computerized. It requires pawnbrokers to give municipal and state police access to the computerized system at all times as current law requires them to allow municipal and state police to examine the record-keeping system. A pawnbroker is someone in the business of loaning money on deposits or pledges of clothing, jewelry, household goods, or other personal property.

The law requires pawnbrokers to obtain proof of identity when lending money. The bill requires the identification to include the person's date of birth. The law already requires the identification to include a photograph, address if available on the identification, and an identifying number. By law a pawnbroker who violates the requirement to obtain and record customer identification commits and infraction for a first offense and a class A misdemeanor for subsequent offenses committed within two years of a prior violation (see BACKGROUND).

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2007

BACKGROUND

Required Records

The law requires pawnbrokers, when receiving any article, to record in English a description of the property; the name, residence, proof of

identity and general description of the individual leaving the property; and the day and time when the property was received. The law requires pawnbrokers to be licensed by the municipality where their shop is located.

Penalties

Infractions are punishable by fines, usually set by Superior Court judges, of between \$35 and \$90, plus an additional fee based on the amount of the fine and a \$20 surcharge. An infraction is not a crime; thus, violators do not have criminal records and can pay the fine by mail without making a court appearance. Class A misdemeanors are punishable by up to one year imprisonment, a fine of up to \$2,000, or both.

COMMITTEE ACTION

General Law Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute Yea 19 Nay 0 (03/14/2007)